

U.S. dollar rallies sharply

LONDON, Jan. 5 (R). — The dollar rose sharply on the European foreign exchange markets today after the U.S. Treasury's announcement last night that it would use a \$4.7 billion fund in conjunction with a \$20 billion "swap" network — a series of agreements with other countries' central banks to move money around — in a big support plan for the weakened dollar. Today sterling dropped back to \$1.8850, but then climbed slightly to around \$1.90. Gold dropped to \$168.30 on the London bullion market. Several dealers thought the support for the dollar would stabilise the unit in the short-term, but they said a further weakening must be expected if no new energy policy was realised to save oil and improve the trade position.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Assad said willing to go to Iraq

KUWAIT, Jan. 5 (R). — A Kuwaiti weekly newspaper said today Syrian President Hafez Assad had agreed to attend a proposed summit meeting in Baghdad of hardline Arab states opposed to peace talks with Israel. In a dispatch from Beirut, the paper Al Hadaf said President Assad had accepted an invitation from Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr conveyed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat who visited Baghdad last week. The Syrian press meanwhile renewed calls for the overthrow of President Sadat. The Syrian Ambassador here Abdul Razzaq Shaker said today that Kuwait will look after Syria's interests in Egypt following the break of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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Big question mark hangs over motive for Hamami murder

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Scotland Yard anti-terrorist police began searching the homes of hardline Arab sympathisers here and beefed up airport surveillance today following the slaying yesterday of Palestine Liberation Organisation representative Said Hamami.

Special branch police were assigned to protect Arab diplomats, tourist offices and banks.

Investigators apparently had made little progress toward finding the killer of Mr. Hamami, 40, a moderate Palestinian who had advocated peaceful coexistence with Israel since 1974.

tain does not recognise the PLO but said the government would like it known it was saddened by Mr. Hamami's death and everything possible was being done to capture the person responsible.

A Labour Party member of parliament, John Ryman, today said it was "absolutely disgraceful that this Arab-Al Capone-Chicago gangsterism should be allowed to continue in the streets of London."

But Palestinian circles rejected the thesis that Mr. Hamami could have been killed by a rival Palestinian faction.

"The Palestinians have never stopped to such practices even during periods of crisis," one official said.

Some Arab circles tied the murder of Mr. Hamami, whose advocacy of coexistence with Israel was well known, to what they charged were efforts to keep the PLO out of the move toward peace in the Middle East.

"Voice of the Palestinian Revolution" claims responsibility for Hamami slaying

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AFP). — An organisation calling itself The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution today said it was responsible for the killing of Mr. Said Hamami, because of his "contacts with the Jewish country."

In a telephone call to the United Press International news agency here, the telephone caller described the shooting of Mr. Hamami, as "just the beginning."

Palestinian official sources in Beirut said tonight they had never heard of any Palestinian group called "The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution."

Christopher Mayhew blames inadequate protection

Former British Defence Minister Christopher Mayhew said in Cairo today that Mr. Hamami should have been given better protection.

"Personally, I think he should have been given better protection. I did raise the question of his security with the foreign secretary when Mr. Hamami came to London and I was not satisfied with the reply," he told Reuters.

Mr. Mayhew, a personal friend of Mr. Hamami, is in the Egyptian capital as part of a tour of the Middle East. A Labour member of the British parliament until 1974, he was known for his pro-Arab views.

He described Mr. Hamami as "one of the most constructive and effective of all the Palestine Liberation Organisation representatives."

Mr. Hamami had many warm friends in London and will be sadly missed. He was a marvellous person and a great asset to the Arab cause," he said.

Widow says Hamami had no inkling of danger

Mr. Hamami's widow Khadija told reporters her husband had no presentiment of death and believed he was safe in London. "We did not expect anything like this," she said.

"There was no reason to be worried. The political situation was quiet and as far as I know there had been no indications of threats to his life."

Mrs. Hamami said her husband never carried a gun nor did he have a bodyguard, even during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

"I do not know what we are going to do now," she said. "I have not thought that far ahead."

She said she would probably return to the Middle East with her two children — daughter Rasha, 11, and Mosa'ab, eight.

Mr. Hamami was born in Jaffa, now part of Israel, in 1941. British officials said his body would probably be flown to Beirut after the inquest, which began today.

Said Hamami on Palestinian-Israeli coexistence: Page 4

Hussein receives messages from Khaled, Carter

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (GNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday afternoon received Saudi Arabia's Prince Turki Al Faisal who handed him a message from King Khaled Ibn Abdulaziz on recent developments in the region and bilateral relations.

King Hussein also received a message from United States President Jimmy Carter which dealt with Mideast developments, the progress reached in peace efforts, and Mr. Carter's expectations for the near future.

The message was conveyed by the American Ambassador to Jordan Thomas Pickering.



After laying wreaths at the Normandy American Cemetery Thursday Presidents Jimmy Carter and Giscard d'Estaing stand in silent remembrance of those killed during the Allied invasion of Normandy during World War II.

Progress toward M.E. peace is encouraging, Carter tells Giscard

PARIS, Jan. 5 (Agencies). — President Jimmy Carter today told his host, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that progress towards a Middle East peace settlement was encouraging despite the remaining obstacles.

During the second round of talks between the two leaders, President Carter also reassured Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that the United States would protect the security interests of Western Europe as well as its own in any new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, White House spokesman Jody Powell told reporters.

The two presidents had a first round of talks here last night. After a moving visit today to the Normandy beaches where thousands of American soldiers died in fighting which was to change the course of World War Two, Presidents Carter and Giscard d'Estaing conferred for almost two and one-half hours in the train returning them to Paris from a visit to Normandy.

The two presidents agreed, in "amical and constructive discussions", on the need for an overall Middle East settlement, the White House spokesman said.

while expressed France's gratitude to "all those who fell for her freedom."

Before leaving the area, where thousands of people had gathered to catch a glimpse of the two leaders, Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stopped at a white stone memorial to the 1,557 soldiers whose bodies were never identified or

who were buried at sea.

The two presidents and their wives will attend a gala dinner at Versailles tonight.

Mr. Carter, who arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon, is scheduled to meet French Socialist opposition leader François Mitterrand tomorrow morning before leaving for Brussels at mid-day tomorrow.

Jewish settlers move in with bulldozers at eight new sites in northern Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (R). — Jewish settlers dug in with bulldozers today in an area of northern Sinai where President Anwar Sadat has insisted they will not be allowed to stay.

The bulldozers scooped through the sand to level sites for eight new outposts around Yamit in the northeastern tip of the Sinai Peninsula.

Yamit is the site of one of the largest Jewish settlements to be set up on Arab lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. Under the peace plan presented by Prime Minister Me-

Since the Sadat peace initiative in November Mr. Begin's pro-settlement utterances have been muted. Settlement movements like Gush Emmunim have complained bitterly that Begin's peace plan looks like endangering the outposts they have laboriously set up in occupied Arab territory.

The bulldozers working on the new Sinai sites were leased by the Jewish National Fund, which finances and carries out new development projects.

"It is the usual routine in connection with new construction," said a spokesman for the fund.

Government spokesmen declined comment on the affair, although work undertaken by the fund normally has top-level approval.

Last October the government placed a curb on settlements by ruling they could be established only beside existing Israeli army camps.

Earlier this week, however, several dozen settlers moved out of their quarters inside an army camp near the West Bank town of Nablus and established themselves in temporary dwellings nearby — without meeting any official opposition.

Under the Begin peace plan the Yamit area would remain under Israeli control for an unspecified interim period before Egyptian sovereignty over the area is formally restored. But the Begin proposals stipulated that Jewish settlements should stay on under Israeli jurisdiction even after the interim pe-

U.S. asks Israel to clarify reports on expanding settlements

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (R). — The United States today asked Israel to clarify reports that it was expanding settlements in occupied Arab territories, which in the U.S. view violates international law.

State Department spokesman Tom Reston said the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv was in touch with the Israeli government on the matter.

nachem Begin last week, Yamit and similar settlements would remain under Israeli protection even though Egyptian sovereignty over the area would be acknowledged.

But President Sadat said flatly in a television interview last night: "This question of (Jewish) settlement on Egyptian territory is completely rejected by us. After the peace settlement we cannot have any settlements like this on our land."

The future of the Jewish settlements is one of the most delicate political issues facing Mr. Begin in his conduct of negotiations.

Arab leaders on the West Bank of the Jordan have insisted that they, too, cannot permit continued settlement in their areas if real peace is agreed.

But the fanatical nationalist and religious groups who set up these outposts were among the strongest supporters of Mr. Begin in the general election that brought him to power last May.

After coming to power he encouraged the settlement movement with frequent public statements about the divine right of Jews to settle anywhere in the biblical land of Israel.

U.S. professors may yet represent Palestinians says visiting academics

BEIRUT, Jan. 5 (R). — Leaders of the Palestinian community in America said today that some of their colleagues might still represent the Palestinians in Middle East talks.

A delegation of Palestinian-born U.S. academics visiting Lebanon told reporters the possibility could not be ruled out.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat suggested last year prior to his latest peace initiative that U.S. professors of Palestinian origin could represent the Palestinian side as a way of overcoming Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Abdullah Waji, leader of the 21-member team, said: "As far as we know there is no objection in principle to our colleagues in the U.S. attending negotiations in the name of the Palestinian people — providing they are appointed to do so by the PLO."

"However, if this was an attempt by an outside party to bypass the PLO leadership it would be rejected out of hand by the Palestinians."

Mr. Waji said a mass campaign was being planned to win sympathy for the Palestinian cause in the U.S.

He said a first step would be a petition urging President Carter to accept the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The petition would also call on the president to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Waji said the aim of the campaign was to dispel what he called widespread ignorance about the Palestinians' case among Americans.

"We recognise our limits," he said. "There are only about 250,000 of us in North America and the Zionist lobby in Congress is very powerful."

"However we hope to redress the balance by pressing our case through contacts with our senators and publicity in the media."

Mr. Khaled Mouammar, a computer technician from Toronto, said the Palestinian cause had already won widespread support among the french-speaking community in Canada.

Morocco admits its planes intervened against Polisario

RABAT, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Some 40 Moroccan air force planes intervened alongside Mauritanian and French aircraft against guerrilla columns of the Polisario Front in Mauritania from last Dec. 14 to 18, official sources here said today.

The sources also confirmed that the Moroccan expeditionary force, sent to bolster Mauritanian forces battling Saharan guerrillas, now numbered some 6,000 men and said that more reinforcements could be dispatched if necessary.

They said that the Moroccan planes joined Mauritanian and French Jaguar ground support jets based near Dakar in operations against the Polisario along the railway line between the mining town of Zouerate and the port of Nouadhibou in Mauritania.

Government sources said that this massive air intervention explained the heavy casualties suffered by the Saharan guerrillas: 141 men killed and some 100 vehicles destroyed, according to Mauritanian figures.

U.S. envoy meets Begin, says Palestinian participation essential

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (R). — The United States Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis today gave Prime Minister Menachem Begin a report on yesterday's meeting between President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

After his 90-minute meeting with Mr. Begin, the ambassador was questioned by reporters about President Carter's statement after the Aswan meeting that a Middle East solution must include the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

Mr. Lewis said: "The U.S. and I believe all the sides, agree that no settlement of the

Palestinian problem can be reached without the participation of the Palestinians."

Prime Minister Begin said yesterday after the Aswan meeting that neither the Egyptian nor the U.S. leader had mentioned the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a party to a Middle East settlement.

The Trades Union daily Dabar today expressed anxiety over the expression, "legitimate rights of the Palestinians" used by both President Carter and President Sadat.

"This vague term implies far-reaching rights to the Arabs," the paper said. "It could also mean American pressure for Palestinian determination and to limit the stay of Israeli forces in the West Bank of the Jordan."

Boumedienne confers with King Khaled on Mideast developments

RIYADH, Jan. 5 (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne had talks today with King Khaled on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency added that M. Boumedienne's talks covered "questions of interest to the Arab and Islamic world and healing the rift among brothers."

The Algerian president arrived here last night at the head of an official delegation a few hours after President Jimmy Carter left Saudi Arabia.

President Boumedienne is believed to be rallying support for the stand of Arab hardliners against President Anwar Sadat's initiative for peace with Israel.

The Algerian delegation includes Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who earlier today had separate talks with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud Al Faisal.

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The identification of people arriving Thursday at the airport used by the Arab League where Said Hamami was killed in his office Wednesday.

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How valid the clang of freedom's bell?

We don't mean to intrude too blatantly into a family matter between the United States and Israel, but we think the people of those two countries had better sit down soon and sort out what may prove to be a most untimely and embarrassing difference of opinion. We refer to the statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that Israel does not accept that the Palestinian people have a right to self-determination.

We think back fondly to that nippy January winter morning in 1918 when the American President, Woodrow Wilson, as all American presidents are inclined to do now and then, grasped the bell of freedom and democracy and rang it loudly for all peoples and all nations to hear. We remember President Wilson's powerful Fourteen Points, within which the principle of the rights of all people and nations to exercise self-determination was paramount.

We find it ironic, indeed -- and the American people may find it more than simply ironic -- that the Israeli prime minister chooses to stand up this week, while his troops enter their 11th year in an occupation of Palestinian lands, to proclaim that the principle of self-determination is unacceptable in Israeli eyes when applied to the Palestinians. We find this ironic, indeed, coming as it does when the American President, Mr. Carter, is flying around the world, as American presidents are inclined to do now and then, ringing the bell of freedom for all to hear.

Mr. Carter, in Paris this week, offered the world a new Agenda for Democracy, based, one presumes, on the still valid Wilsonian principles of individual freedom, national dignity and universal justice. The American people should ask their president and their Congress whether Israel is exempt from the new Agenda for Democracy, particularly in view of the repeated affirmation, made by the American president and the American Congress over and over again, that Israel and the United States are bound by a "special relationship".

As we said, we don't mean to intrude too blatantly into a family matter, but we think it would be neat to have this little discrepancy cleared up. Otherwise, the bell of freedom will ring less resonantly, and less meaningfully.

Palestinian's credo

The assassination of Mr. Said Hamami, the London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will not weaken the Palestinian national movement, but rather it will only reinforce its will to carry on the struggle to which Mr. Hamami devoted his life so ably and unstintingly.

Like those Palestinian leaders who have been assassinated before him, like Ghassan Kanafani, like Kamal Nasser, Said Hamami will live and grow in the hearts of the Palestinian people he represented and served. His death takes away one good man from a diverse movement of Palestinian national resistance and liberation, but his death also fires the will of those who survive him to fight on as he would have done, with the aim of bringing a valid and meaningful peace to Palestine, where all the inhabitants of Palestine -- all races and religions and nationalities -- can live together as free and equal men and women.

Mr. Said Hamami represented the epitome of the freedom fighter's credo -- to live free, or not at all. The best tribute that can now be paid to his memory is to reaffirm that credo among all Palestinians and all Arabs everywhere, as Said Hamami himself did in the wake of earlier assassinations of Palestinian leaders.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI, on Thursday, said His Majesty King Hussein re-emphasised, to the Council of Ministers on Wednesday, Jordan's insistence on its basic position for Middle East peace -- conditional on full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and on recognition of the right of Palestinians to self-determination and to the regaining of their land. This Jordanian position has found echoes to itself all over the area such that observers are agreed Jordan stands to play a principal role in resolving the Middle East conflict.

AL DUSTOUR said King Hussein on Wednesday called again for a united Arab front to enable the Arabs to fully benefit from the international support they are now enjoying over their just cause, as well as to prevent their potential strength from disintegrating. Although His Majesty's call is not his first it is still relevant, for unless a united Arab front is rebuilt there seems to be no hope for the establishment of a just peace settlement. Even if such a settlement requires some Arab flexibility and additional compromises, only a united Arab standpoint is able to provide these.

Franciscan Fathers find fourteen hundred year old mosaic in Mount Nebo basilica

Text and photos
 By John Rigg
 Special to the Jordan Times

In the basilica atop Mount Nebo, ten kms. north-west of Madaba, the Franciscan Fathers have discovered a large mosaic which is the oldest dated tesserae or tile decoration of this particular design yet discovered in Jordan.

The mosaic, consisting of two panels, is secular in design. The larger and more important panel is 5m x 5.5m in size, and depicts rural life with scenes of stock-raising and hunting.

On the smaller panel (4m x 1.5m) there is a simple flower motif. Along the northwest edge of the larger panel there is a four metres long and consists of five lines.

They read as follows:
 "1 -- By divine grace, at the time of our father and pastor Elias, beloved by God, the holy diocesan of God was rebuilt and adorned."
 "2 -- With the basin of regeneration it contains, and with the splendid Ki"
 "3 -- Borioo, by the good offices of Elias, abbot and priest under the consulate of Flavius Lapidus and Orestes, in the month of August."

"4 -- In the ninth indiction of the year 425 of the province (Arabia-531 A.D.) for the salvation of Monsieus advocate and Sergia his wife and for"
 "5 -- The salvation of Philadelphia advocate and Goli advocate and all of their kinfolk. Ameo, Lord."

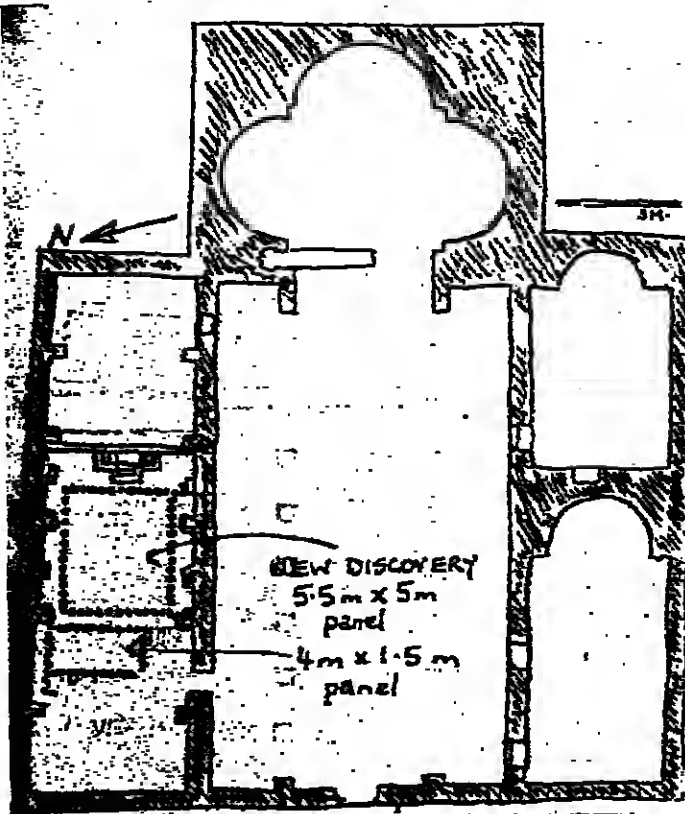
Artists worked with complete devotion

A second inscription on the smaller panel bears the names of the artists who completed the work. These original mosaicists obviously worked with complete devotion to their art, as their sense of composition and attention to detail is quite admirable. What make the panel even more unique is that previous discoveries have yielded mosaic designs which are invariably enclosed in plant volutes. This mosaic is void of any such decoration.

The Fathers of the Franciscan Biblical Institute of Jerusalem, have conducted the excavations at Nebo, one of the alleged sites of Moses' tomb, since 1933. In their yearly almanac Liber Annus, they suggest two theories as to why the panel was concealed under the present north diocesan, or aisle of the basilica.

Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, of the Dept. of Antiquities, in an interview with the Jordan Times outlined the details of these theories.

Apparently, towards the end



Floor plan of the basilica which indicates the position of the mosaic panels.

of the sixth century, new liturgical traditions swept through the Christian orders. These new traditions gave more important functions to the Baptistry, which was located in the north nave. To give the Baptistry a more prominent position, it was relocated to the north end of the south diocesan. The level of the floor in the north diocesan was more than a metre lower than the floor of the new Baptistry, so a mosaic floor was laid on top of the previous one to bring it up to the level of the new, more important Baptistry.

This theory seems to hold water, in that it fits in with the new baptismal traditions of the late 6th century. But some archaeologists feel that this explanation is not satisfactory enough. They feel that there must have been some theological reasons behind the floor's concealment.

During the 6th century there was an iconoclastic movement prevalent in this area, in which many Christian works of art suffered. This gives rise to the other theory, which is that the mosaic panel's destruction was imminent. Fearing the worst, the monks decided to lay a new floor over the much admired older one. This new floor, with a more geometrical design, would be removed "when the crisis had passed".

Whether the monks realised whether the crisis had passed or not, the mosaic lay under the floor of the old basilica for nearly 1500 years. That is, until recently, when the Franciscans discovered its presence.



From the left: a section of the floor which covered the newly discovered mosaic; a general view of the basilica atop Mount Nebo, which contains the mosaic. Historically it is one of the alleged sites of Moses' tomb; Detail of the large mosaic panel with the names of the artists who completed the work written in Greek at the bottom of the picture.



Labourers work on the larger panel depicting rural life. At the top of the picture, the dedication in Greek can be seen.

Involved process for restoration

The involved process of cleaning and restoring the large panel was carried out during the past 18 months. It is a process that involves teamwork, and an infinite amount of patience.

Before a mosaic pavement is lifted, the surface is meticulously cleaned to reveal the design, and any visible cracks. This is done by using a metal scratch-brush and, if necessary, a wallpaper scraper that has been smoothed around the sharp edges.

When the panel has been thoroughly cleaned, it is then, if it is large, cut along straight lines suitably chosen in regard to the decoration. To do this, a thin line of tesserae (tile) is

removed, and a cut is made down to the underlying mortar.

Strong hide glue coating

Open-weaved jute hessian is then attached to the clean surface by a coating of strong hide glue. Flour is added to the glue if the panel is to be rolled, but rolling is avoided if at all possible.

Now, the actual removal begins. First, long blades are inserted between the bedding mortar and the foundation. By levering the blades sideways, the work is gradually loosened and inverted in a flat plane so as to avoid too much tension on the piece as a whole.

The back is then cleaned and reset with strong mortar, or

if the ground is damp, with cement.

When a floor is tiled from wall to wall at ground level, there is still danger from dampness even if the floor has been re-set in cement, which is impervious to water. This is remedied with a breathing space in the form of a narrow strip trench which is cut around the edge of the panel. The trench is then filled with a porous surface allowing an outlet for any moisture.

This important work, as carried out by the Franciscan Father of the Biblical Institute of Jerusalem, is, as we can see, from this latest discovery, very rewarding indeed. As the archaeologist, Mario Piccirilli, states with regard to the discovery of the mosaic panel at Nebo, "it became a scientific and artistic adventure that will remain an unforgettable experience for all members of the expedition."

National News Roundup

Jordan to participate in U.S. art show

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). -- Jordan will participate in the art exhibition to be held at Georgetown University in Washington on

Jan. 15. Mr. Muhana Dorreh from the Ministry of Culture and Youth will represent Jordan in this exhibition.

Hungarian trade cooperation discussed

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). -- The Director of Amman Chamber of Industry and the Hungarian Embassy Counsellor today discussed ways of strengthening trade cooperation between their countries.

Jordan asked to join Arab Engineering Union

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). -- The representative for the Arab Engineering Industries Union left here today after a four-day visit during which he held talks with the director of Amman Chamber of Industry on the possibility of Jordan's becoming a member in the Union. The Union was established in Baghdad in 1975 to coordinate efforts in the field of engineering industries and to oversee the training of technical cadres among its members. The Union consists of Iraq, Egypt, Algeria, Kuwait and Lebanon.

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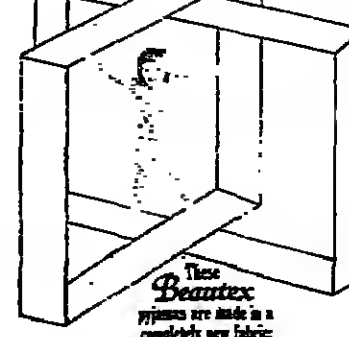
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Prince Hassan discusses rural problems during visit to Ramtha district

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan made an extensive inspection tour of the Ramtha district, including the villages of Turrah, Al Shajara, Amra and Thneibbeh.

His Highness stressed the importance of the Jordanian citizen in development process, particularly as regards his participation in upgrading the municipal services and solving rural problems.

Referring to the municipal inar due to be held later this year, Prince Hassan said seminars will deal with co-ordination of basic services with a detailed plan.

Referring to the governors and relations between the departments concerned, the Prince said that a special seminar will be held shortly at the Ministry of Interior, to co-ordinate between governors and directors of departments at producing an administrative system based on the concept of decentralisation to serve the citizens wherever they are.

Prince Hassan reviewed with the authorities concerned various rural needs and problems, particularly in connection with water, electricity, new schools and agricultural roads.

He also discussed with the district authorities the question of building a central water dam to feed the town of Ramtha and all district villages and digging artesian wells to ensure new water resources for the district.

Prince Hassan said the Maqarin dam and other complementary dams and projects would solve the water problem. His Highness underlined the fact people should store water in local wells and tanks to help self-sufficiency.

On electricity, the Prince, referring to high power consumption, suggested that deep study of this question should be made so that the citizens would be provided with reasonable power within a general plan for electrification of the rural areas and all other areas of the Kingdom.

The Crown Prince also debated with the district authorities possible opening of central secondary schools, and joint community centres serving groups of villages.

During his meetings with the authorities concerned and citizens, Prince Hassan discussed demands and requirements put forward by the mayors, giving his remarks and possible implementation.

Earlier the Crown Prince visited the Ramtha hospital and the pilgrims transit centre at the Ramtha frontier post. He listened to an explanation from the Mayor of Ramtha on services provided for pilgrims.

His Highness was accompanied in his tour by the Minister of Communications who is also acting Health Minister, the Director General of the Cooperative Organisation, the governor of Irbid, the under-secretary of the Municipal and Rural Affairs Ministry, and other high ranking officials.

Prince warns of need to curb emigration

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today stressed the need for limiting the emigration of skilled workers from Jordan in order to maintain and improve production standards in the country.

The Prince was addressing officers of the Fourth Royal Division during a meeting in which he reviewed Jordan's five year development plan and the problems the government was facing in its implementation.

Prince Hassan emphasised the importance of human resources as the core of the development process and the growing need for systematic planning in all endeavours.

Particular difficulties were faced by the government, said the Prince, in financing economic and social services. He reiterated the importance of participation of both private and public institutions in financing the plan and the need to transform Jordan from a service society to an industrial based economy with increasing exports and fewer imports.

The Prince held up the Jordan Valley project as an example of the success of the three year and five year plans. "That project," he said, "now provides us with funds for financing other projects."

At the end of the meeting Prince Hassan praised the constructive role of the armed forces in implementing some aspects of the development plans.

Swiss firm to build flour mill

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (JNA). — The Ministry of Supply and a Swiss company signed an agreement yesterday for the establishment of a large flour mill which will provide the country with 200 tons of flour daily, to be increased to 400 tons in the future.

A ministry official said the company will be responsible for the implementation and construction of the project and training technical cadres to run it. He added that this mill will help overcome the flour shortage in Jordan and will provide the country with large quantities of bran to be used as food for animals and poultry, once the mill begins operations in 1980.

Hungary expects bill for Soviet oil to rise 20% this year

BUDAPEST, Jan. 5 (R). — Hungary expects to pay 20 per cent more this year for Soviet oil, official sources said today.

The sources, quoting Russian and Western statistics, said the crude was likely to rise from last year's price of 50 transferable roubles (about \$70) a ton to around 60 roubles (\$83).

The transferable rouble is used to compute trade payments among Soviet Bloc nations.

Hungary, which along with Czechoslovakia pays the highest prices in Eastern Europe for Soviet crude because of greater inland transport charges, imported about 7.7 million tons of Soviet oil last year, including 700,000 tons of refined oil.

The total was some 500,000 tons more than in 1976.

"Colloidal" gold finds could boost French yield

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Fine particles of "colloidal" gold too small to see in the Vosges mountains of north-eastern France could yield 20 tons of pure gold a year, its was announced here today.

Concentrating the gold and smelting it could be done at low cost, said Professor Henri Erhart, an Honorary Research Director at Mulhouse of the National Centre of Scientific Research (CNRS).

He told the Mulhouse newspaper "L'Alsace" that in the last ten years, he had found colloidal gold in various sedimentary layers on earth. Fifty years of prospecting experience all over France led him to foresee that the whole country could produce 200 tons of gold a year at low cost instead of the present two tons.

Arab boycott blacklists 73 Australian groups, firms

AMMAN, Jan. 5 (R). — Arab countries have blacklisted 73 Australian companies and organisations for dealing with Israel, the blacklist issued by the Arab Boycott Office showed today.

The list includes Australian Industries Limited, the Ford Motor Company of Australia Limited and the Ford Sales Company of Australia.

Their inclusion on the blacklist distributed to all 21 member-states of the Arab League, means they will be prevented from operating in Arab countries.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	315.00/317.00	
U.K. sterling	590.00/594.00	
W. German mark	147.30/148.20	
Swiss franc	154.00/154.90	
French franc	66.6/67.00	
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.90/36.10	
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.40/131.20	
Dutch guilder	138.10/138.90	
Belgian franc (for every ten)	95.30/95.90	
Swedish crown	66.60/67.10	

Iranian boycott of Denmark is over

TEHRAN, Jan. 5 (AFP). — The Iranian-Danish "trade war" stemming from an incident at the Iranian Embassy in Copenhagen today appeared to be over.

Following a visit by Danish Foreign Minister Hans Borg Andersen, instructions have been given to Danish and the Chamber of Commerce here to ensure that trade between the two countries resumes normally, according to sources here.

About 10 days ago imports from Denmark were stopped by the business community because Denmark was "too lenient" with students who snatched the Shah's portrait in the Embassy.

Danish imports were also banned for similar reasons, but it was understood today in diplomatic circles that Italy was shortly to end its foreign embargo here.

China aims for farm mechanisation by 1980

PEKING, Jan. 5 (AFP). — China aims to mechanise its agriculture by 1980.

Although 700 million Chinese were tilling the soil, grain was not yet plentiful, the People's Daily pointed out today in an editorial reaffirming the priority of mechanisation.

Enterprises in districts without much industry, were urged by the communist party newspaper to pool their efforts to manufacture farm machinery themselves, and to use all metallurgical and chemical industries to meet the need.

"Self-reliance is the only reliable method," the paper stated, calling on local institutions not to adopt a passive position with every passing day.

The editorial marked the opening of a national conference on agricultural mechanisation that opened here yesterday.

To our readers

Editor's note: The Jordan Times is suspending publication of what are supposed to be daily financial bulletins on the New York and London stock markets, the London gold market and the London international exchange rates. Due to erratic reception of this information, primarily because of technical interference, we have not been able to provide this information to our readers on a daily basis, and we have decided to suspend publication until we find ourselves able to publish this financial news on a more reliably regular basis.



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From co-existence to reconciliation

By Said Hamami

Editor's note: The following is the full text of a paper presented in November by the late Said Hamami to a symposium on Arab-Israeli peace held in London. The symposium grouped leading non-Zionist Israelis, Palestinians and Westerners who shared the belief that an equitable peace could be worked out in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian people.

We publish this presentation today because we feel it is a timely example of the goals that Said Hamami worked for before his assassination in his London office two days ago, as well as a fair example of the general aspirations of the Arab and the Palestinian people as a whole.

Two years ago I wrote a paper: A Palestinian Strategy for Peaceful Co-existence. It met with all kinds of reception. In some Palestinian circles it was bitterly attacked as a sell-out, a defeatist plan which would compromise the historic rights of the Palestinians. Some Israeli Zionists saw it as a blue print for the gradual destruction of Israel. Yet, at the same time, it was well received by a considerable number of people on both sides of the fence. The debate that was created by that paper encouraged me to continue to spell out my ideas for a resolution of the conflict from which my people and their enemies have suffered so much.

There can be no question about the rights of the Palestinians in Palestine. The simplicity of the Palestinian cause is at the heart of its difficulty. Any Palestinian can disarm his opponent by putting forward his case in simple terms. We were living peacefully in our country. Foreigners came, and with the support of the big powers, they claimed our country as their own. There was a war. When it ended, we had become stateless refugees. It is difficult for even the most fanatical Zionist to challenge, openly, the right of a Palestinian to return and to live in his homeland.

But, in this article, I do not want to brood over old wrongs. I want to recriminations about the sins of some of the powers, of the international community, of the Zionist State of Israel, against Palestine and its Arab people. My view that the member states of the United Nations, particularly those which bear a responsibility for the Arab Palestine, have a duty to look back to the record of events since that sad day in November 1947, people solemnly promised to a second the council.

Having done so, they should, I am convinced, sion on the rights and wrongs of the Palestinian state, governments ought to base their present policies on a realistic understanding of the past. If they do not, they have no reason to fear the outcome.

It has been said about the past on countless previous occasions in the Middle East and elsewhere. Three years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations, the chairmen of the Palestine Liberation Organisation traced the development of the Palestine problem from its beginnings in the late nineteenth century, through the period of the British Mandate and the four wars since 1948, up to the present. I believe that his speech there should be read again and again and understood, all the more because, at the time, it was widely and perhaps deliberately misrepresented and misinterpreted.

However, as I have said, it is not my intention to reiterate the story of past wrongs or to dwell on their present consequences. Rather I wish to invite the reader to accompany me on a journey into the future -- a happier and more hopeful future in which enmity and conflict have been laid aside and the two peoples, the Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli Jews, who both claim Palestine as their own, have begun the task which is their manifest destiny, sooner or later, the task of learning to live together as equal partners sharing the same land and respecting each other's rights.

I want to spell out, in as concrete and practical terms as I can, the vision which we Palestinians carry in our hearts of a secular, non-sectarian state where all citizens can live together in peace and as equals under a mutually agreed form of government.

This might appear to be a sort of mental arithmetic or, indeed, an intellectual luxury, to discuss in detail the form of society which we Palestinians are striving for. But I believe that it is fundamental importance for us, as Palestinians, to discuss in such detail, and to clarify our ultimate goals, so that we can understand, and help all the other parties to the present conflict, to understand that the final solution we seek is just and worthy struggling for -- it is also a realistic possibility.

So I am not asking the reader to judge the morality of our hopes, but their practicality. I also believe that it is important, because Palestinians are not going to abandon their aspirations or their rights in Palestine, nor will the Zionists, from their side, desist from keeping their propaganda machine well oiled, insisting, as usual, that "the Palestinian secular state is a code word for the destruction of the Israeli people." I am also sure that there will be some people who will say that this is no time to talk about that, since all parties, except the most extreme, now seem to agree that Palestine should be partitioned. To these people, I would like to quote a famous English saying: "Till a matter is done, wonder whether it can be done; as soon

as it is done, wonder again that it was not done sooner."

Before I try to elaborate on the Palestinian "dream" of a bi-national Palestine, perhaps I may remind you that we are not the first to think in these terms. Before the Zionist militants succeeded in forcing partition on Palestine, there were a number of distinguished members of the Jewish community in Palestine who expressed hopes not very different from those we voice today. Some continued courageously to advocate a true partnership between the two peoples even after the creation of the Zionist State of Israel.

Judah Magnes, the first President of the Hebrew University, was one of a number of prominent liberal Palestinian Jews who sought in the 1930s to promote an accord with Arab leaders for a bi-national state. Their project was rejected out of hand by the militant, decision-making elite of the Zionist community. But Judah Magnes continued to argue the case for cooperation, partnership and co-existence and courageously insisted that: "the time has come for the Jews to take into account the Arab factor as the most important facing us. If we have a just cause, so have they. If promises were made to us, so were they to the Arabs. Even more realistic than the ugly realities of imperialism is the fact that the Arabs live here and in this part of the world, and will probably be here long after the collapse of one imperialism and the rise of another. If we too wish to live in this living space, we must live with the Arabs..."

Fair enough, some of you may be saying, but what of the Israeli objection that the Palestinian vision necessarily involves in practice the disappearance of the Zionist State and that therefore Israel is justified in refusing to enter into negotiations with people committed to that vision? No state can be expected to engage in negotiations with adversaries whose avowed aim precludes its continued independent existence. To sit at the negotiating table with such negotiators would imply acquiescence in their aim.

Now this sounds plausible enough, but when you consider it more closely I think you will agree that it contains two fallacies. First, it presumes that the Zionist State of Israel as it exists today is sacrosanct and immutable and therefore that anyone who disapproves of it and wants to see it changed must automatically be ruled out of court as an unacceptable interlocutor. Second, it implies that it is unthinkable for two contending parties to sit down together and try to work out a *modus vivendi* if the ultimate aim or hope of either party is in an absolute sense irreconcilable with the other's continued existence as a political entity. As a general proposition that is illogical. It would make nonsense of current efforts for East-West détente; and there are plenty of instances from the past where adversaries each of which hoped some day to see the other disappear nevertheless negotiated together practical arrangements for continuing to live together. You will note that the Israeli objection relates not to means but to ends. They do not say: "We cannot negotiate under duress while the Palestinians are carrying on an armed struggle against us." They say: "We cannot negotiate with them at all, because their dream is our nightmare."

Just suppose that we took the same line and declared that we would never, never talk to the Israelis because their dream of Zionism was a nightmare to us -- and indeed it has become an all-too-present nightmare. Suppose it was we, and not an Israeli prime minister, who declared that "the one and only meeting place is on the battlefield" -- what would the world have to say about us if we took that attitude?

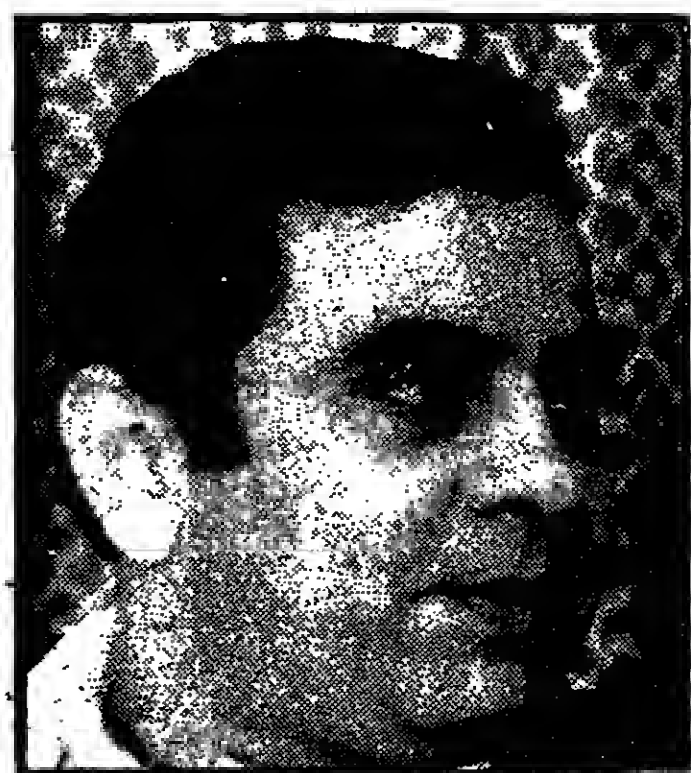
This vision of a happier and more hopeful future which I intend to explore here is bound to be, in many respects, a personal statement. The time I have in mind is some ten or twenty years hence -- perhaps even longer. During this time, I am assuming that events have proceeded through several phases. First, after many setbacks and disappointments, a peace settlement is at last reached in Geneva which includes the establishment of a Palestinian State. Then a considerable period of time passes while the two states, Israeli and Palestinian, exist, independently, side by side. Gradually, the two peoples acquire confidence in one another and develop cultural and other relations. Also, on the political level, a *modus vivendi* is established, first, but growing in confidence as time passes, between leading Palestinians and liberal, non-Zionist Israelis.

A significant role in this inter-communication between two former enemies would be played by the half million Palestinian Arabs resident in Israel and by Israelis in the former settlements who chose to remain in the Palestinian State, which, of course, would no longer be exclusively Jewish. A large number of Israeli Jews would learn Arabic and, of course, an equally large number of Palestinians would learn to speak Hebrew.

Discrimination not only between Palestinian Arabs and Israelis, but also between Sephardi, Oriental Jews and the Ashkenazi of European origin, would gradually disappear. This healthy exchange would be encouraged by the United States, the USSR, by Europe, by the Arab World, and by prominent Jewish personalities outside the Middle East. This process of inter-communication would proceed gradually and automatically. I do not underestimate the problems of bringing two hostile communities together but I believe that, once a true dialogue begins the Israelis, in particular, would discover that the enmity was nourished on illusions and myths and on an unreal conception of the character of the Palestinian Arabs.

This is the vision of the future which I am trying -- perhaps

too rashly -- to describe. You will understand why I must emphasise the personal character of my views. No one can speak with assurance of what could happen so far ahead and it would be indefensible for me to presume to speak for others than myself or to try to spell out in advance precisely and in detail what proposals the Palestinian negotiators will wish to make once we reach the stage of actual negotiations. In particular, I would probably go further than most of my fellow Palestinians at this stage in trying to accommodate within the vision of a "state in partnership" the evident desire of the present Jewish



Mr. Said Hamami

population of Israel to retain a distinctive national identity of their own. I believe that, in time, we are bound to recognise and to try and to live with the claim of those Jews whose home is now in Israel to retain a separate national identity -- even while we continue, quite rightly, to reject the absurd Zionist contention that all Jews throughout the world constitute a separate nation centred on Israel, regardless of their present citizenship and nationality. As a first step towards a state in partnership I believe that both Israelis and Palestinians will, sooner or later, have to recognise each other's claim to nationhood.

I am not sure how best to describe, in legal and constitutional terms, the kind of state in partnership which I am inviting you to visit with me in our excursion into the future. It has some of the characteristics of a federation, some of a condominium.

But, in truth, it is *sui generis* -- as it must be to fit the unique circumstances of the case. It goes by the name of "The Commonwealth of Israel and Palestine." Its people enjoy a common citizenship. But they have retained their separate national characteristics and symbols. The Israeli and Palestinian flags are both flown throughout the country. Hebrew and Arabic are both recognised as the official languages. Both are taught as compulsory studies in all schools, and public officials are required to have a command of both.

There is freedom of movement and access throughout the country, but residence is subject to regulation. The territory is divided into three: An area of predominantly Israeli habitation which corresponds roughly to that which was earmarked for the proposed Jewish state in the U.N. partition plan of 1947; An area of predominantly Palestinian habitation consisting of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the districts of Acre and Nazareth; and an area of common habitation consisting of the remainder of the country.

The constitution provides for a presidential system of government, but much of the administrative authority which would normally be exercised by the central government in a unitary state is devolved to subsidiary authorities in the Palestinian and Israeli areas. A president and a vice president are elected for five years at a time by the whole population voting in common, with a proviso that when the president is a Palestinian, the vice president must be an Israeli, and vice versa. Ministerial portfolios are distributed equally between Israelis and Palestinians, and where the minister is an Israeli, the vice minister must be a

Palestinian, and vice versa. The portfolios of Defence, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs are held jointly by the president and vice president. The central government is responsible for foreign affairs, currency, customs, labour and airports, posts and telegraphs, and also for the local administration of the joint or common area. Elected Israeli and Palestinian authorities are each responsible for the cultural and religious affairs of their own people and also for the local administration of the areas predominantly Israeli or Palestinian, respectively. The human and civil rights of all citizens are defined in the basic law of the Commonwealth and a constitutional commission is established to hear complaints of unconstitutional actions, discrimination and maladministration, and to order remedies.

In economic affairs, the partnership of the two people is an outstanding success. Both peoples are exceptionally talented and hard-working. With capital provided by Arab and non-Arab states and with the high standard of education and technical skills which they have acquired during their years as refugees, the Palestinians will succeed in raising their agriculture, industry and commercial enterprises to roughly the same level as that of the Israelis. All publicly owned corporations and all large-scale private concerns would be required by law to have both Palestinians and Israelis on their boards and in their senior management. The state in partnership would continue to attract substantial support from the Arab World, from Jewish communities outside the Middle East, and from the international community. Its external trade should expand rapidly and its economy would thrive, especially because it would no longer have to bear a crushing burden of expenditure on armaments.

This new commonwealth, which would be rather like Switzerland with its French, Italian and German areas, would play a significant role in the Middle East. Of course, we must expect that some thousands of Israelis of European or American origin may well find it impossible to reconcile their deep rooted Zionism and their antipathy towards the Palestinians with the new state of affairs and will emigrate from Israel as the partnership begins to take shape; but the fact is that many of them are already leaving. Indirectly, this will have a beneficial effect, because there will be a shift in the Israeli leadership to the Oriental Jews, who, before the intrusion of Zionism, showed a welcome capacity to create tolerance and harmony between the various religious sects in the Arab World.

I think I have said enough to give you a general understanding of the kind of vision which inspires Palestinians when they speak of a "state in partnership." There is much that I have not covered, and some of what I have said could, no doubt, be better expressed and better thought out. But I am concerned here, essentially, to outline the general shape of our dream. Details must await the give-and-take of negotiations and developments in the years to come.

Also I must emphasise that in outlining very clearly our ultimate aims, one does not alter one's attitude to interim agreements. On the contrary this contributes to mutual understanding and establishes a common ground for reconciliation. I will remember Brezhnev's famous remark to Nixon at their first meeting: "Your son will be a communist; and I can imagine Nixon muttering 'and your son will live in a democracy.'" Never in the history of human conflicts have two adversaries willingly agreed to compromise out of good will to the other side. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is no exception. But we should, perhaps, remember that after three wars during the past hundred years and after the occupation of much of Western Europe by the Germans in the 40s, West Germany is accepted as an equal member of the EEC and distrust of Germany has gradually faded. Similarly, in the United States, many years after the Civil War divided its people and although the Confederate flag can still often be seen, so I am told, in the South, it has become possible for a Southerner to be elected president.

Nevertheless hypocrisy is no better than extremism. If Palestinians and Israelis learn to live together, it will not be a marriage of lovers, nor can it be a spontaneous historical process. It is the destiny of two nations who belong to one country and not what either of them would prefer. No fair-minded Israeli can claim more right to live in Palestine than a Palestinian; and no realistic Palestinian can deny an Israeli the right to live in a country to which he feels he belongs.

Within this framework, the relationship between Palestinians and the Arab World should be maintained and, indeed, strengthened; just as Israeli associations with Jewish communities abroad should also develop in a constructive way. But no-one can guarantee that the Israeli identity will survive forever in the Middle East. In a united Palestine, the Israeli people may well become a Hebrew-speaking community of the Arab Mashrik.

I hope that what I have said about our Palestinian "dream" of a secular non-sectarian state as the ultimate solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will help to convince all those who seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a first essential, but must be only a first step towards a final peace based on a *modus vivendi* accepted and created by both Palestinians and Israelis.

Tourism boom likely to continue; amid worry over "tourist saturation"

By Nick Cole

International tourism is believed to have broken all records in 1977, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country. The boom in leisure and business travel is likely to continue, though the growth-pattern will probably be uneven. Meanwhile consternation is growing over "tourist saturation" in some areas.

LONDON — Imagine yourself at your international airport one morning 20 years from now. Over the Tannoy comes the announcement that the Hyper-Speedbird service is ready for boarding. A traveller conveys you and the 350 other passengers to a waiting Ramjet.

Three hours later you are stepping off the aircraft at a destination on the other side of the world and relishing the prospect of an early lunch from a computer-controlled food bank, before checking into your fully-automated hotel.

A remote prospect, you may think; but not beyond the realms of probability.

Aerospace scientists are already developing rocket-jets which will hurl passenger planes through the skies at speeds up to six times faster than Concorde's maximum 1,450 mph; while the day of staffless hotels draws steadily nearer. In Britain alone the total number of hotel employees has fallen almost 25 per cent in the last two years.

These developments are almost certain to have been accompanied by a huge increase in international pleasure and business travel by 1977.

International tourism has been growing rapidly since the early 1950s, from around 25 million visitor arrivals to 170 million today.

World tourism in 1977 is believed to have beaten all records, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country, according to the Geneva-based International Labour Office, which regularly monitors tourism data on a global basis.

A 10 per cent increase over 1976 in the number of holiday-makers going overseas is expected to be recorded which is in line with the average growth rate of recent years.

In addition to those going abroad last year, some 900 million more people travelled within their own country on holiday.

If present trends continue, vast amounts of extra recreation space equal to half the area of Switzerland are likely to be needed in Western Europe within three years.

This ILO estimate is based on a recent French university study which shows that a holiday-maker needs a total of 750 square metres of space in a tourism area; and the number of tourists is rising each year.

"The expected requirement for more space reflects the anarchy, improvisation and

amateurism that are to be seen in the tourist industry not only in Europe, but in other parts of the world," says the Chief of the ILO's Hotel and Tourism Branch, Gian-Luigi Baroncini.

He adds: "There is an urgent need for countries to spread out holidays and to set ecological standards, including levels of tourist saturation that must not be exceeded."

Such measures will only work if linked with training for all those who provide tourist services, Mr. Baroncini concludes.

His forthright views are not likely to gain unequivocal support. While most developed nations acknowledge the need for environmental conservation, none is willing to curb an industry that has universally become a major foreign exchange earner.

Far from restraining tourism, many countries now positively encourage it, providing everything from tax incentives to freedom from visa regulations.

The industry earns around £13 billion annually compared with £1 billion in 1950. In many cases, gross tourism receipts amount to more than 20 per cent of the total value of merchandise exports.

In some countries, notably Spain, Mexico and numerous Caribbean islands, tourism is the most vital export of all. The position was similar in Lebanon and Cyprus until the recent civil wars (although Cyprus has made a swift recovery and expects to have hosted 80,000 inclusive-tourists by the end of 1977).

In jubilee year, Britain's 11 million visitors spent around £3,000 million, representing 15.3 per cent of the U.K.'s invisible exports.

They could bring more cash into Britain than North Sea oil over the next few years, Sir Alexander Glen, Chairman of the British Tourist Authority, forecasts in his latest annual report.

The three major tourist-generating areas are North America, Western Europe and Japan. About three-quarters of all international visitor arrivals, including most arrivals in developing countries, are accounted for by 12 nations -- the U.S., Canada, U.K., France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

The World Bank predicts that the bulk of vacation travel will continue to be "within and between the developed countries but there will be large increases in flows of visitors to the developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and to Mexico and the Caribbean."

Visitor traffic to more distant destinations is difficult to predict: "Much will depend on the success of each in providing tourist facilities of the right price," the bank's analysis continues.

World travellers originating from America will probably be three times the present level by the year 2000. Prominent among those countries likely to benefit from the continuing boom in tourism are Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, Southern

Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tahiti.

Increasing wealth and leisure-time will mean more foreign trips. Pan American World Airways estimates that a 10 per cent pay increase received by 1,000 upper-middle income families of the 1980s will produce 27 extra foreign trips, compared with three extra trips in the 1960s.

Further impetus will come from a medley of sources; shorter working weeks, longer holidays (paid annual vacations or more than three months a year could be standard by the year 2000), improved education, cheaper fares, and from people seeking fresh holiday areas.

"There will be important shifts both among the originating countries and especially among the destinations," according to one projection. Growth will be uneven in time and place.

Business and conference traffic is highly important in the overall tourist "mix" -- witness the conservatively estimated £50,000 a year it now costs to keep a single trade-seeker active in the Middle East.

Most of it is spent on air fares and accommodation with the balance going on allied items including food, shopping and entertainment; an example of the "multiplier" effect of tourism spending that ripples far and wide through the economy, and makes it one of the most significant industries for the future maintenance of national and international wealth.

TOURISM TAKES OFF

In 1977 more than 230 million people took holidays abroad. Shorter working hours, longer holidays, better education and cheaper fares are likely to send this figure soaring for the rest of the century.

INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAYMAKERS

1950



25 million

1977



175 million

HOW AMERICAN HOLIDAYMAKERS ARE INCREASING

% of population	0-3	1-1	5-0	7-0	13-0	22-0
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000

OVERSEAS HOLIDAYS PER 1000 POP.

North America	20
Western Europe	14
Japan	7
South America	3
Rest of the world	0.5

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ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use your intuition, which is accurate now, and get the proper angle on things. Make detailed plans for a trip you have in mind.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make new arrangements with creditors and debtors so that your financial situation is improved, and increase own happiness thereby.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Discuss business deals you have made with allies and then handle them intelligently. Try to please your mate more.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Meet with co-workers and come to a better understanding.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Your skills are working fine now so make the most of them. Take no chances where your health is concerned. Be wise.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to please family members more by making needed improvements in the home. You can make a fine impression on others now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Talk with associates and schedule a new plan that will make your operations more successful. Use extreme care in motion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are more direct with a person who can assist you in having a greater income, you get excellent results.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can carry through with personal aims easily now provided you are direct with others. Take no risks with credit now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to the right decisions for the days ahead by using your good judgment. Don't neglect to pay important bills.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can be your true, gregarious self now and get excellent results. But take no chances with your fine reputation, though.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Delving into public matters is wise now since you can handle them very well. The evening is fine for social fun with congenials.

PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

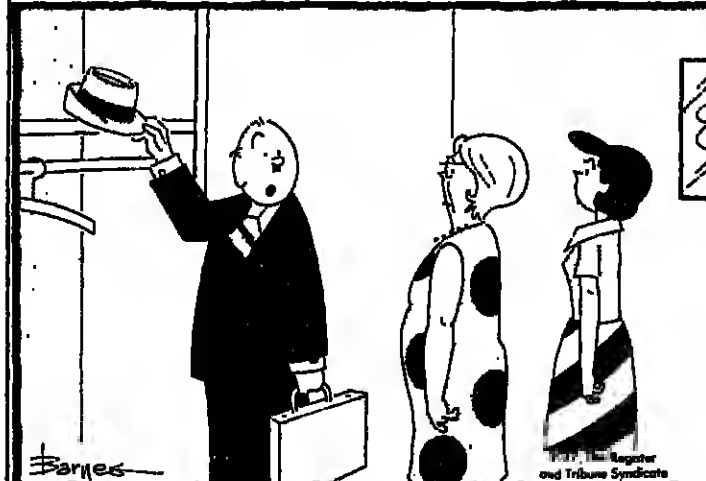


LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I am always in a quandary after partner opens with a demand bid. When should I raise? When should I show my own suit? How long must I keep the bidding open if I have a bust?—J. Holland, Washington, D.C.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Let's consider the last part of your question first. With a weak hand, your first duty is to make a negative response. Thereafter, unless partner simply rebids his suit, in which case you may pass with a trickless hand, you are compelled to keep the bidding open until game is reached.

For a positive response, you need 7 high card points if your hand contains an ace or two kings. 8 HCP if your hand has only one king. With no king or ace and a fair hand, it is usually wisest to respond negatively first and then bid strongly later.

Your priority should be to establish a trump suit. The odds are that the demand bidder has a strong suit of his own, so raise him even with three low cards in preference to bidding a weak five-card suit of your own. Any suit you bid should be headed by at least the queen-jack.

As a rule of thumb, consider that the trump suit has been established if responder raises opener's suit or if opener rebids his suit. Given the choice he-

tween raising partner and some other action, it is usually correct to support partner's suit in order to set the trump suit. That also prepares the ground for cue-bidding should partner desire to locate a specific high honor. Consider these hands after partner opens two spades:

a) ♠Jxx ♥Qxxx ♦A109xx ♣xx
b) ♠xx ♥Q10xx ♦QJx ♣QJxx
c) ♠Jxx ♥xx ♦xxxx ♣AKQxx
d) ♠xxx ♥xxx ♦xxxx ♣xxx

a) Raise to three spades. There is little point in introducing your weak five-card minor when you have a known fit.

b) Bid two no trump. You don't yet know how useful your collection of "quacks" (as queens and jacks are known in the trade) will be to partner. You can catch up later.

c) Here your minor suit is so strong that you must alert partner to your concentration of power. Respond three clubs.

d) Respond two no trump. If partner rebids three spades, you may pass since your hand is trickless. If partner bids a new suit, make the cheapest bid possible that does not show strength—in this case preference to three spades.

Q.—Is there any truth to the theory that if there is a singleton in one hand, there is bound to be a singleton in one of the other hands?—J. O., Culver City, Calif.

A.—There is no mathematical reason to support this theory. However, it is not all that uncommon to find two singletons in one deal. The odds on no player being dealt a singleton are 4 to 1 against, and the odds on any one player being dealt a singleton are 2 to 1.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	1730 Arabic play
10:00 Quran	1730 Quran
10:15 Cartoons	1730 News in Arabic
10:30 Arabic programme	1730 Religious programme
10:45 Religious programme	1730 Arabic series
11:00 News	1730 Reportage
11:15 Sports of the sea	1730 News in Hebrew
11:30 Al-Hayat	1730 Filler
11:45 Arabic play	1730 Twenty Towns
12:00 Lateral and Hardy	1730 The Brothers
12:15 Arabic series	1730 News in English
12:30 Main builds man destroy	2215 Battle

RADIO JORDAN

7:30 Breakfast show	14:10 Pop session
7:30 News bulletin	14:10 Trends of the Balkans
8:00 Morning show	14:10 Concert hour
8:00 News headlines	14:10 Pop session
8:05 Folk songs	14:10 Jordan weekly
8:10 My kind of music	14:10 Pop session
8:15 Lateral's choice	14:10 News summary
8:20 Views headlines	14:10 Faces and places
8:25 Sketches	14:10 Melody time
8:30 News summary	14:10 News bulletin
8:35 Pop session	14:10 Music
8:40 News bulletin	14:10 Signaling off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Pharmacies:
Amman:	Amman:
Dr. Tameer (3777, 3366)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)
Dr. Tameer (39667)	Shahin (23107)

NBC RADIO

10:00 News: 24 Hours	14:30 Giacomo Puccini
10:30 News: 24 Hours	14:30 Radio Montreal
10:45 World Today	14:30 News: Commentary
10:50 News	14:30 Science in Action
11:00 World Today	14:30 World Today
11:15 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: Book Choice
11:30 News: 24 Hours	14:30 Music Now
11:45 News: 24 Hours	14:30 Sports Round-up
11:50 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
12:00 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
12:15 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
12:30 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
12:45 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
13:00 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
13:15 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
13:30 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
13:45 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain
14:00 News: 24 Hours	14:30 News: About Britain

VOICE OF AMERICA

10:00 The Breakfast Show	14:30 News: USA
10:30 News: USA	14:30 News: USA
10:45 News: USA	14:30 News: USA
10:50 News: USA	14:30 News: USA
11:00 News: USA	14:30 News: USA
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13:45 News: USA	14:30 News: USA
14:00 News: USA	14:30 News: USA

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
8:00 Baghdad	8:00 Amman
8:20 Beirut	8:20 Amman
8:30 Kuwait (KAC)	8:30 Amman
8:40 Cairo	8:40 Amman
8:50 Amman	8:50 Amman
9:00 Amman	9:00 Amman
9:10 Amman	9:10 Amman
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CULTURAL CENTRES

Amman Centre (USC)	Tel. 41083
British Centre	Tel. 36147-6
French Cultural Centre	Tel. 37008
German Institute	Tel. 41083
Soviet Cultural Centre	Tel. 41083
Amman Municipal Library	Tel. 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (Government)	Tel. 76111
City defence rescue	24357-4
Fire headquarters	22008
Fire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36391-2
Municipal water services (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Rescue, saving injured persons, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	24111, 37777
Abroad, telephone	

Ecevit's new cabinet will not wait for parliamentary okay

ANKARA, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — Turkey's Premier-designate Bulent Ecevit said today his new government would take over immediate power without waiting for a parliamentary vote of confidence to tackle urgent problems facing the nation. Mr. Ecevit told reporters, after formally presenting his 35-member cabinet list to President Fahri Koruturk, that his government would assume power this evening and would hold its first cabinet meeting later tonight.

"We will not wait for a vote of confidence in parliament to tackle some of Turkey's very urgent problems," he said. Top priority would be given to law and order and solving economic and foreign policy questions, he added.

The list presented by the 53-year-old social democrat to start his third term in three years as Turkey's premier included

posts for all four parties in the new government. Twenty-two portfolios went to Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP), 22 to a group of independents, two to the Republican Reliance Party and one to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Ecevit was asked to form a government last Sunday after the defeat of Suleyman Demirel's rightwing coalition

in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Two new ministers -- for Business and for Regional Administration -- have been created by Mr. Ecevit today. The Republican People's Party holds the most important Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Finance and Education.

Mr. Ecevit, a poet and former journalist, was first made premier in 1974 and sent troops into Cyprus six months later following a Greek-backed coup against the late Archbishop Makarios.

The Turkish invasion resulted in the present situation of a divided island. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is due here on Saturday for talks which will probably centre on efforts to revive stalled talks, between the two Cypriot communities, for a Cypriot settlement.

Mr. Ecevit presented his list of ministers to President Koruturk at their third meeting in less than 24 hours.

Mr. Ecevit had gone to the Presidential Palace earlier today for the second time but upon leaving told reporters waiting to hear details of his new administration that the expected cabinet would be announced later. The delay caused speculation that the president had questioned some of the appointments.



MINER CHAIRMAN -- Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Hua Guo-feng (third from left) chats with miners as they sit down a coal mine when the chairman made a recent visit to the mining city of Tang Shan which was devastated by a severe earthquake in July, 1976. (AP wirephoto)

Somalia, Oman agree to oppose Soviet "ambitions" in Africa

MUSCAT, Jan. 5 (Agencies). — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre and Sultan Qabus bin Said of Oman have agreed in talks here to oppose Soviet "ambitions" in Africa and the Indian Ocean, Omani officials said today.

The two leaders discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia's fight against Somali forces in the disputed Ogaden Desert, the officials said.

The talks, during a two-day visit by President Siad Barre, also covered Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace initiative.

"There was complete identity of views on all these subjects and particularly on the need to oppose Soviet attempts

to dominate the area and increase its influence in Africa and the Indian Ocean," the officials said.

There was no official communique on the talks but the officials said the two countries agreed to examine avenues of cooperation in opposing Soviet influence in Africa.

President Siad returned home from Muscat today. He has also visited Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt and Sudan.

Ethiopia surprised

Meanwhile, Ethiopia yesterday reacted with "surprise" to press reports that the Shah of Iran has warned it against attacking the internationally recognised borders of Somalia.

In an Addis Ababa statement, a spokesman for the

Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed surprise and astonishment at such an "unfounded and misdirected accusation" which was levelled at Ethiopia "now a victim of the naked Somali aggression."

The spokesman said it was rather "puzzling" that the Shah had failed to lay the blame "where it is due," considering that it was Somalia which in fact had violated the internationally-recognised borders of Ethiopia and was "committing wanton aggression on Ethiopian soil."

"Ethiopia is merely conducting revolutionary resistance in trying to exercise her legitimate right of self-defence with the aim of driving out the Somalia armed forces," the spokesman added.

Indications are Cambodian-Viet fighting subsides

BANGKOK, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Vietnam's desire to resolve its border dispute with Cambodia, reiterated yesterday by Premier Pham Van Dong, and the fact that Cambodian Radio did not give first place to the issue today were an indication that the conflict could be subsiding, observers here said.

The radio today devoted its editorial to celebrations throughout the country of the second anniversary of the adoption of the Cambodian Constitution.

Vietnamese "aggression" against Cambodia came second with the reading of resolutions adopted during meetings of armed forces units all over Cambodia announcing their readiness to fight "the aggressor" until its total defeat.

Vietnam has reaffirmed its desire to negotiate with Cambodia "immediately and at any level."

In an interview with the Vietnam News Agency, Premier Dong stressed that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia were major factors in the maintenance of Vietnam's own independence.

Vietnam, he said, is ready to make every effort "to preserve the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two countries."

On the battlefield, fighting between Cambodians and Vietnamese continued today but very few reports reached here and they could not be substantiated. Clashes appeared, however, to be confined to the Parrot's Beak, a tract of Cambodian territory jutting into southern Vietnam.

Thai military sources said tonight that Hanoi had thrown in six to eight divisions with air support into the Parrot's Beak, now virtually under Vietnamese control. The same sources reported without elaborate

that Khmer troops had suffered heavy losses. Observers here believed that Vietnamese troops would not push their advance towards Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese appeared content to hold onto captured territory and fighting could go on for several days before a means could be found to bring the two foes to the negotiating table.

Ethiopia denies ELF claim

ROME, Jan. 5 (AFP). — The Ethiopian Embassy here today dismissed reports that Eritrean guerrillas control the international airport at Asmara, or that they have attacked it as "tendentious and unfounded."

A spokesman said: "There is no rebel activity around the airport which remains under the government's control. The regular Rome-Asmara flight which left Rome on Tuesday night landed as scheduled at Asmara yesterday morning." The spokesman said, reacting to a news report that the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), one of the guerrilla movements fighting for the liberation of the northern Ethiopian province, had surrounded the airport.

Saint Stephan's Crown on way back to Hungary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AFP). — The Crown of Saint Stephan of Hungary was put on a U.S. army plane today for Budapest, where it will be officially handed over to the Hungarian government on Friday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The crown, accompanied on the flight by a delegation of 24 people, had been taken secretly from the Fort Knox gold vaults where it was stored and brought to Washington.

Hungarian refugees fleeing from the advancing Soviet Red Army gave the 11th century crown to a U.S. army unit in 1945 for safekeeping.

The announcement that the crown would be returned to Hungary brought strong protests from Hungarian-Americans and church authorities. Legal moves to prevent its return went as far as the Supreme Court, but all were rejected.

At least 30,000 people died in southeast India's cyclone

It is estimated that 30,000 people died in the disastrous cyclones which hit southeast India recently. More than 50 densely-populated villages were totally wiped out and 2,750 damaged. Upwards of 70,000 people are homeless and in refugee camps. All foodstuffs and water supplies in a 50-square-mile area have been contaminated. An experienced Oxfam worker was among the first outsiders to reach the devastated region. She tells about the relief and rehabilitation work that is going on there.

By Gamini Seneviratne

NEW DELHI — Two blinding orange flashes very like but not lightning, the sea came off the Goconda coastline and a wall of water hurtling across nearly 47,475 sq. kms. of gently undulating land at over 150 km. an hour. That was how disaster came to India's eastern State of Andhra Pradesh. The statistics have yet to be worked out.

Disasters are never driven away, they have to be absorbed. At least 10 million people are affected. Perhaps a fifth of them, in the worst hit area,

estimated at 8,800 sq. km., have nothing left but mounds of mud and matted mess which were their homes and farms.

Mrs. Tiger Stack, an experienced Oxfam worker, was in neighbouring Tamilnadu when it happened. She was among the first outsiders to visit the devastated region. Her account of the situation now is one of steady activity behind the apparently more newsworthy political wrangles and bureaucratic tardiness.

The Indian army, particularly the indispensable helicopter and signals corps, and the state police are now deployed;

as are the civil authorities. But more impressive and, arguably, more valuable in the long run are the hundreds of young volunteers who have come in from all over India and are slotting themselves into the rehabilitation effort. Slowly the bereaved are coming out of shock and joining in.

There are several essentials to the recovery process. The first, clearly, is to clean up. The army and police have begun pumping out the wells, rebuilding roads and setting up communications links. But the destruction is beyond description, says Mrs. Stack.

"Where does the individual start?" She has seen villagers stumble towards matted mounds in the sludge and stumble away again. Beneath each heap may be the bodies of their families. The number of dead, now given unofficially as 30,000, will not be known precisely for months.

Even spared the thoughts of the dead, the overall prospect is frightening. But the sight of volunteers, literally wading in, seemingly wily oily, has heartened the people of the 2,800 damaged villages, 56 of which have been totally wiped out. The very presence of so many friendly strangers must have helped.

Most of the volunteers belong to one of three groups -- the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Sarvodaya Movement and a relatively new group known as the Village Reconstruction Organisation which was already working in the area when disaster struck.

Two local hospitals have set up their own relief projects. A British engineer attached to the Salvation Army hospital is using his expertise in a group building temporary shelter. St. Anne's Hospital in Avanigadda, itself damaged by the flood, has been joined by the Catholic parish priests in the zone.

All but a handful of the volunteers are Indians. The international volunteer groups have wisely concentrated on providing back-up help. Apart from Oxfam, the main organisations are Save the Children Fund from the United Kingdom, CARE and the Memorial from the U.S. and a German group called, rather oddly, Terre des Hommes. United Nations organisations are also involved and a number of governments are helping.

But the hard, slow slog has to be done by the individual, square centimetre by square centimetre. The disorientated have to be weaned away from shock. One way in which the Indian and other governments can help, Mrs. Stack believes, is by guaranteeing employment through the rebuilding process itself.

The swamped area was mostly farmland. The fields are useless today and will probably be so for years after they are cleared of debris, because of salinisation. There were also a large number of agro-based industries -- rice mills, tobacco, turmeric and sugarcane processing plants, for example -- which have been put out of action. The earning power of millions of people has been reduced to nil.

Mrs. Tiger Stack argues that employment is a vital priority. "Food for work and wages for work," she says. "I am talking of six rupees (62 U.S. cents) a day for perhaps just one member of each family. International voluntary agencies and even governments should gear their contributions with employment in mind," she added.

Alongside the clean-up comes shelter. Most of the housing has been demolished. Rebuilding must, ideally, be as before; with local materials. But the materials -- palmyrah, coconut, bamboo -- have been destroyed as well, and the need is too voluminous to be easily met.

The authorities have controlled the prices of these building aids which, while essential to

cut out exploitation, does limit supply as well.

The answer may be artificial materials, perhaps lightweight aluminium props which can be erected on the spot and later incorporated into permanent structures. Oxfam has pioneered work on relief buildings like this and there are others as well.

Medical care is as essential as housing. Mrs. Stack stresses that the need is less for sophisticated hospital and services than for surveillance. Lack of shelter and food inevitably leads to pneumonia and epidemics like dysentery. Usually minor ills become killer diseases.

The need is for a number of low-powered medical teams, maybe just a medical student and a village health worker, to spread out among the people -- continuously checking for malnutrition, pneumonia and nascent epidemics.

The Village Reconstruction Organisation (VRO) already has ten such mobile units doing the rounds. Many more are needed. The Gandhians are also mobilised. They will all need medical supplies. Oxfam has already taken some of the area -- the organisation has spent £ 77,000 though it has only £ 50,000 in the kitty.

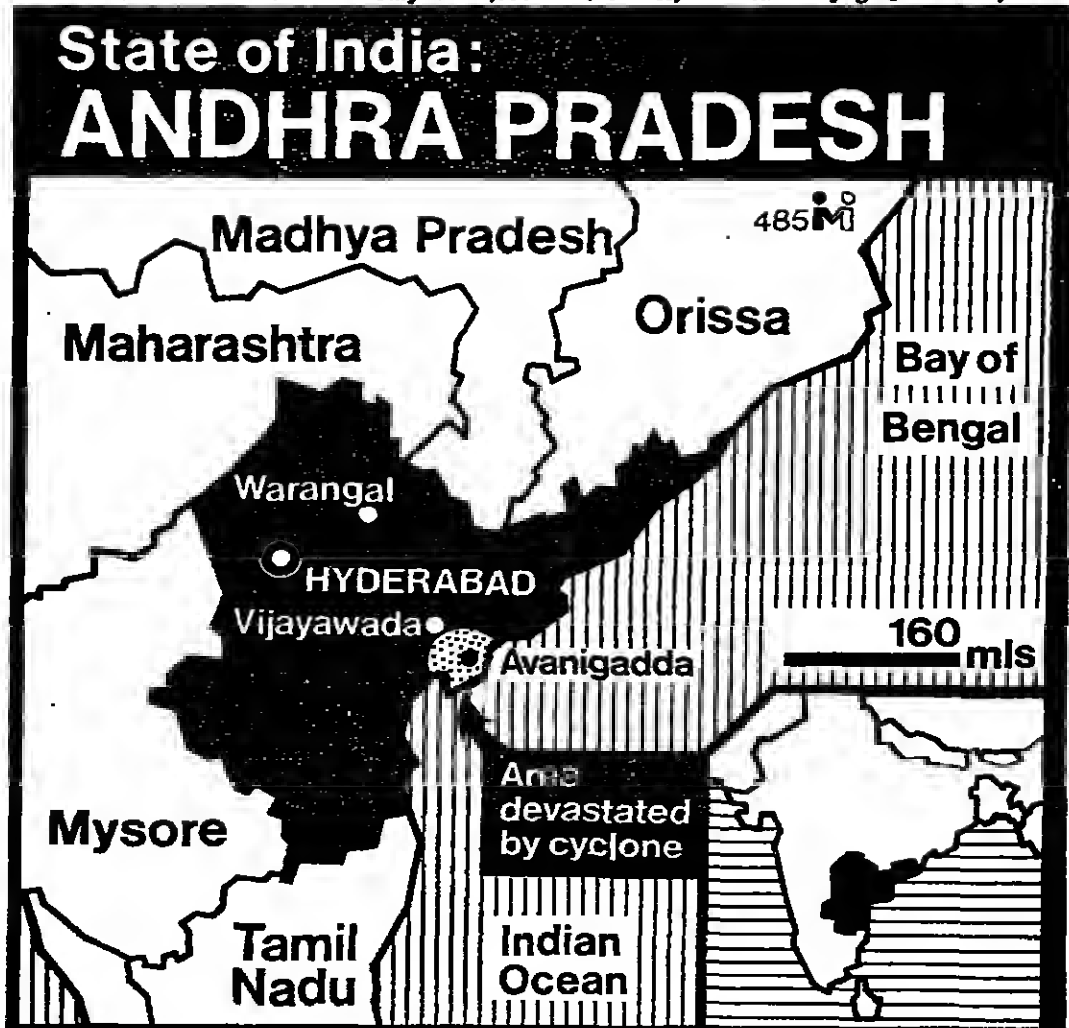
Along with medical supplies are various items of infrastructure needed to keep the workload of the local volunteers within manageable limits. Provision of a secretary or a single typewriter helps immeasurably. Oxfam has provided, among other things, two jeeps for the VRO medical project.

The rehabilitation of the land and people includes two important items. The lost livestock must be replaced and the soil nursed back to health. Cattle play a vital role in this community -- for ploughing, transport, milk -- and most of the animals have been drowned. Importation of new stock must be done carefully and in a controlled fashion.

The recovery of the land will be even more difficult. It will also take a great deal longer. The terrain will have to be scientifically examined, the extent of salinisation assessed locally by locality. The cure could be considerable inputs of gypsum, the stuff most people know as plaster of Paris. These are only the basics. The tedious process of absorbing a disaster of these dimensions takes a long, long time. It takes patience. It takes something amounting to love and sacrifice. What most people can only give is money.



CHAMPS ELYSEES — United States President Jimmy Carter (left) waves to the crowd as he walks with French head of state Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (right) on the Champs Elysees Avenue in Paris. President Carter had just laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier under the Arc de Triomphe (in the background) at the start of his visit to France on Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)



Joint Arab-U.K. arms manufacture firm

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (AFP). — An Anglo-Arab agreement to set up joint companies to build anti-tank missiles and helicopters was signed here yesterday, the Middle East News Agency reported. The Arab countries involved are Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The agreement was signed by visiting British Defence Secretary Fred Mulley and by Egyptian Defence Minister Gen. Abdul Ghani Al Gamasi, acting on behalf of the Arab Military Industry Organisation which consists of the four Arab countries.

Brezhnev re-appears in public

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today presented decorations to several high Soviet officials in a ceremony at the Kremlin, Moscow Radio reported. Observers noted it was the first public appearance for nearly a month by the 71-year-old head of state who Soviet sources said has been ill with flu since Dec. 8.

Guerrillas attack bar near Salisbury

SALISBURY, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Four people were reported killed last night after a guerrilla attack on two black beerhalls at Norton, 40 kms. from here. Unconfirmed sources say two soldiers, one black and one coloured (mixed race), a black civilian and a black police reservist were killed when guerrillas opened fire on the beerhalls after robbing them of the bar takings. The attack is said to have occurred early in the evening. Combined Operations Headquarters have not commented on the attack, one of the closest to the capital.

Greece clamps down on foreign workers

ATHENS, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Greece has ordered all foreigners with expired work permits to leave the country and warned that new work permits will be issued only for "absolutely indispensable" cases. A statement said the move, decided yesterday by security officials, was a response to an increase in crime, particularly among Pakistanis who came here in large numbers during the earlier military dictatorship from 1967 to 1974. Security services were now making enquiries to determine how many foreigners were living in Greece illegally, the statement said.

Golda Meir to leave hospital soon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AFP). — Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, 79, will probably return home tomorrow from the hospital here where she was rushed after fainting on Dec. 31, physicians said today. After a series of heart tests and various examinations, it appeared that she was only fatigued by influenza, hospital sources said. The current wave of flu has stricken one Israeli out of five.

S. African police find unexploded bomb

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5 (AFP). — South African police bomb disposal experts today detonated a holly paper-wrapped device discovered among parcels left over in a Johannesburg store after the Christmas rush. The bomb had apparently been intended to explode when the shop, O. K. Bazaars, at Rodeport in the city suburbs, was crowded with pre-Christmas shoppers but its mechanical timing apparatus failed to operate, according to a police spokesman. It was exploded on waste ground near the Rodeport goldmine today.